

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

Prepare For the Drive

BEFORE each offensive and before every phase of an offensive the fighting forces in Europe make their preparations, they take stock of and concentrate their forces, their supplies and their resources. And as the military does abroad so should the civilians do at home. When the soldier goes over the top he exerts every ounce of energy he possesses, he must do so to win. The time is coming for the folk at home to use every ounce of energy that they possess for the United States will, at the close of the month, launch its greatest drive, and the people of Hawaii are to be called upon to go over the top. On September 28 the nation will start the campaign for the flotation of the largest loan in its history.

Before launching an offensive the fighter does not give way to doubts and to fears. He knows his strength will be taxed to the limits of endurance but he prepares to stretch that endurance. So in Hawaii and throughout the nation the watchword must now be "Loan to the Limit." Hawaii is going over the top. It can do so, it is expected to do so and it will meet expectations. It will not be easy but it must be done and that which must be done can be done.

After attending a national Liberty Loan conference, George A. Van Smith, manager of publicity of the twelfth federal reserve district, in which Hawaii is included, sounds a ringing call to the people of the district in issuing the following statement:

"Rich and poor must save, save now and keep on doing it if we are to support our army that is out there and the army that must go in the next few months to make certain that the balance of man power is on our side," says Van Smith. "Approximately one half of the net income of the nation for the next eleven months must be loaned to the government. That is income after the payment of taxes and this means that the heavier burden must fall on those with the most money."

"The ship building program must be continued to enable the United States to retain the foreign trade foothold the war has given us. The national war program and the post war expenditures require 24 billion dollars for the fiscal year ending next June. About 15 billions must be borrowed and generally the country is ready."

"The fourth loan will be a greater thing than the world ever attempted and it must be subscribed. As to states outside of California in this district the managers of the Oregon campaign purpose to put over the Oregon campaign in three days and they believe it can be done without solicitation. The State of Washington committee believes the campaign will require not to exceed a week."

"The educational period for the loans has passed. It has resolved itself into meeting duty on the exact terms of that duty and this can be done without any form of the real sacrifice that the people of England, France and Belgium have had to make. Such sacrifice as the American people have to make will be made in profits."

W. S. S.

The Week in the War

WITH the Lys salient practically wiped out by the British and with the Franco-American troops in positions that virtually flank the Germans on the Aisne and along the Chemin des Dames ridge and a considerable breadth of country swept clear of the foe between these sectors, the war map of the Western front wears a great change from its aspect of a week ago. Foch's tactics, call them nibbling or punching as one will, continue of tremendous cumulative success. He is keeping the foe guessing and much of the time Fritz is guessing wrong.

For more than six weeks the Allies have been on the offensive without even so much as a day of interruption, without anything that has even resembled a lull. In fact the two main phases of the offensive, that from the Marne to the Vesle and that in Picardy and into Flanders have overlapped. In this the tactics of the Allies have differed radically from those employed by the Prussian war lords in what they were pleased to call their "supreme offensive."

The tactics of the Germans took the form of a series of tremendous blows, each of which, until the final defeat on the Marne, carried them forward in long sweeps. Between these blows there came lulls, periods that were devoted to preparation, to reorganization, to the bringing up of fresh forces and the placing of heavy artillery.

In contrast to this Foch strikes now at one point, again at another and then consolidates all of his gains into one advance along a front of greater or less extent, again consolidating a series of such general gains. Thus the Teuton gains seemed of greater extent but by comparison it will be seen that the Allies in less than half the time employed by the Germans in their drive have recovered far more than half of the terrain which the Germans captured and at a loss far smaller in man power.

Why is the Allied advance so much slower than was that of the enemy is a question that has been asked on this side of the water as well as overseas and the answer is simple. Massing immense forces in a manner which marvellously concealed their plans, the Teutons crushed into lines of British and French that were woefully thin. These they overwhelmed and swept before them by sheer numerical weight and at a sacrifice of life and body which no other people would be willing to make.

Far different has been the conditions which the Allies have been forced to meet in their advances. Between Soissons and Rheims they were called upon to attack troops that were closely concentrated. Similar conditions have been met from Soissons north almost to Ypres. Yet the Allies, at a cost which is smaller than they suffered while on the defensive, have defeated the enemy everywhere along the lines and effected cumulative gains of terrain that run high up into thousands of square miles.

From the Marne north the Allied line has been advanced since the middle of July a distance of fully twenty miles at points. "Along the Somme," since advance on that sector started the Allies have pushed forward an equal distance. Along the Lys the British have gone forward ten miles at more than one point. And in the Arras sector the old Hindenburg line has been crossed on a front nearly ten miles in length.

Bapaume was at the mercy of the Allies a week ago. Now it has been captured and the line established three miles further east. Peronne was then threatened and although still in the hands of the foe the advance extends more than a mile east of the city. Austro-Hungarian reinforcements have been unable to stem the tide. Roye was still in the hands of the Teutons and now the advance is eight miles beyond it. Noyon has been passed by a mile or more. The Drocourt-Queant line has been flanked. The Lys salient is wiped out and the end of the advance is not yet in sight.

It is along the Ailette River where Americans are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the French that some of the most important, although not the longest gains have been made. Here the foe has been swept from the Juvigny plateau and their line extends from Crouy to Crecy-au-Mont. From the plateau the Americans and French have a clear view of Chemin-des-Dames Ridge for a considerable distance along it.

Indications Sunday morning were that the reinforced enemy may be able to hold the center long enough to permit of a more orderly retirement than has been in progress and that for a time the northern and the southern flanks will see the more intense fighting, the American forces being engaged on the southerly flank.

Reports throughout the week have been that the Allied losses are comparatively small for the gains of terrain, prisoners, guns, munitions and supplies that have been secured and a comparison of the British losses with those of the past few months show this to be the case. When the sum total of German losses, in prisoners and guns alone, are announced, it will afford material for some interesting comparisons.

The present combat is rapidly growing into a conflict to secure positions of strategic advantage which can be used to best advantage in the Spring of 1919. Until recently this advantage has been with the Germans but this condition General Foch has been rapidly changing and in the past week he has immeasurably strengthened his armies in this respect.

The German retirement does not appear to be at an end. On the contrary it is indicated that it will be wider, deeper and more sweeping than had been hoped and that the end of the summer campaign will find them still on the defensive against an Allied force that is flushed with victories and confidence and constantly gaining in man power.

In Siberia there has been some fighting with the advantage in favor of the Allied forces. The advance is in progress and thus far, since the campaign may be said to have really commenced the Bolsheviks and their Austro-German allies have at no time and at no place been able to make a successful stand. However this campaign is but just in the launching and much larger forces will be required to carry out the program.

Of more importance than gains made, of themselves, on any of the fronts is the fact that Germany's hopes of being able to present peace terms which might be accepted, are completely eliminated. With Germany in retreat, and on the defensive the Prussians are in no position to present peace demands to the Allies. They are now in the first stages of being forced into the receptive mood from which final peace may be brought.

W. S. S.

PASSING HOUR

Next station Lens.

With the stroke of a pen America's available man power was increased by thirteen million men.

Watchful waiting will not cultivate and harvest the next sugar crop. It takes labor to do that.

No chain is stronger than its weakest point and the democratic chain has one very weak link.

"We are all enlisted men, members of a single army of many parts and with many tasks but commanded by a single obligation."

President Wilson in his Labor Day Proclamation.

America's "insignificant" army has been hitting the Kaiser some hard swats in the Juvigny sector for the past few days.

Spain was not bluffing after all. When she said she would take interned ships in compensation she really meant it.

BREVITIES

The Hawaiian Humane Society will meet on Wednesday morning at half past nine at the Laboratory of Hawaii.

Six candidates will be initiated at the regular meeting of Excelsior Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., this evening, half past seven.

St. Louis College will open its 1918-1919 school year this morning, being the first city educational institution to begin its work. The government schools will open on September 16.

The Hawaiian Band will give a public concert at seven-thirty this evening at the Palama Pumping Station. Circuit Judge Heen will call the criminal calendar at nine o'clock tomorrow morning, when cases will be set for trial.

W. S. S.

YSABEL MAY LOST
IN THE SOUTH SEAS

Schooner On Reef Off Christmas Island—Skipper Reaches Fanning and Tells Disaster

Advices just received here tell of the loss of the Ysabel May, a three-masted schooner, which struck a reef off Christmas Island August 1 and was wrecked. The vessel's master, Captain Henry Jones, reached Fanning Island August 8 after a week's voyage in a small boat manned by three Tahitians. Captain Jones was suffering from hunger and thirst at the end of his perilous trip. So far as is known here the crew of the Ysabel May is still stranded on Christmas Island.

The Ysabel May was owned by Father Rougier, a French priest, who also owns Christmas Island. It is believed he will attempt to salvage the wreck but his success is doubted.

The loss of the Ysabel May is the fourth chapter in this year's story of marine disasters in the South Seas, the schooners Baxter, John Murray and Annie Larsen having been wrecked in those waters in the past few months.

After a complete overhaul, the Ysabel May left Honolulu last Spring. She was bound for Christmas Island to load coals when she hit the reef. Captain Henry Jones has had rather a remarkable seafaring career. He has figured in a number of wrecks and during the present war has had one of his commands captured and sunk by the Germans and was aboard a steamer which was torpedoed in the English channel.

W. S. S.

RETAIL TRADES TO
CONSIDER HOLIDAY

The question of what participation the chamber of commerce shall have in the practical side of "Fire Holiday" on October 9, will be considered by the board of retail trades at a special meeting to be held this afternoon.

Governor McCarthy, in proclaiming a "Fire Prevention Holiday," asked the chamber of commerce what it could do toward taking hold of the observance. The question was put up to the heads of the board of retail trades and the meeting of members was decided on.

The holiday will be a "clean-up" day for Honolulu, when yards and the back alleys will be cleared of everything that will tend to assist a conflagration, and at the same time will aid the sanitation work of the board of health.

W. S. S.

DRAFT APPEAL AGENT
URGED BY WESTERVELT

Dr. W. D. Westervelt, who is a volunteer at draft headquarters, believes there is absolute necessity for the appointment of an appeal agent, such as is provided for in section 47 of the selective service regulations, which reads as follows:

"To care for the interests of the ignorant registrants... and where it appears that such persons will not take appeals, due to their own culpable ignorance... to inform them of their rights and assist them to enter appeals to the district board; and to investigate and report upon local matters which are submitted for their investigation and report by local or district boards."

He believes that with the coming registration of men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five it will be absolutely necessary to have such an appeal agent on duty at headquarters.

W. S. S.

ANNUAL PENCIL SALE
IS QUITE SUCCESSFUL

As result of its annual pencil sale which was held on Saturday morning the Fruit and Flower Society received \$530 for its fund. This year's sale came after a one year's intermission for a year ago, with many other calls upon the people, funds were raised in other ways. It is recognized, however, that the work of this society in brightening the lot of folk in hospitals and homes for the sick is important and should go on in war time as well as in peace time.

Mrs. A. W. T. Bottomley, in announcing the amount reported in, desired to extend thanks to all those who assisted the sale either in the selling or the purchasing of pencils.

LABOR LEADER IS
FOOD CONTROLLER

Successor of Lord Rhondha Had Humble Start and Hard Road To Travel Over

LONDON, August 20.—(Associated Press)—(Jack) Clynes, an J. R. Clynes, England's new food controller, is called by old comrades, is well known in the United States where he has represented the British Labor Party at various international conferences. By birth and work he is a man of the people. Lord Rhondha, his predecessor, was a grocer's son. Clynes is the son of a laborer.

He is a bright, rather undersized, delicate-looking man of 40. His frail physique is probably the heritage of hard labor in boyhood, for he began at the age of ten in an Oldham mill.

Out of his meagre savings he paid for a course in a night school, and it is told of him that once he was on the point of being discharged by his mill boss for being found buried in an English grammar while at work. When still in his teens, a prose biographer relates, he bought a second-hand dictionary and spent several months copying it from beginning to end. In this way he acquired the vocabulary which he used with remarkable precision in his public speeches. The books he studied were the works of economists, philosophers, poets and dramatists. Carlyle, Mill, Shakespeare and the Bible were his chief delights.

He became known as a "boy orator." A friend related this incident: "Clynes and an Irishman used to go together to the seclusion of a spacious quarry, rude and wind-haunted, and there practise upon each other the art of public speaking."

At twenty-two Clynes was the organizer for the Lancashire district of the "General Workers' Union" and his success was such that he made a name in the labor world. For a long period he has been the president of the National Union of General Workers and chairman of the National Federation of Laborers' Unions, which represents 750,000 workers. He has represented British labor interests in Canada, France, Germany, Holland and other countries.

He was elected to parliament from a Manchester district in 1906, and four years later he became vice-chairman of the Labor Party in the house of commons. Appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food a year ago, he at once won the respect and confidence of the controller and became Lord Rhondha's chief lieutenant.

A writer in the Observer speaks of Clynes as British labor's "intellectual lightning bolt."

W. S. S.

"LOST SPEECH" OF
LINCOLN IS QUOTED

LONDON, August 20.—(Associated Press)—In the course of a hearing in the Prize Court yesterday, Sir Samuel Evans drew the attention of the Attorney General to a legal dictum of President Lincoln.

Sir Samuel, examining a law book, came across a manuscript note and said, "I see I have here a note from President Lincoln's lost speech. President Lincoln was not only American President, he was also a lawyer. He stated: 'It is, I believe, a principle of law that when one party to a contract violates it so grossly as to destroy the object for which it is made, the other party may rescind it.'"

The speech was made in 1856 and is called the lost speech."

W. S. S.

HAPPY REUNION SEEN
AT NEUFVHATLE STATION

BERNE, August 20.—(Associated Press)—Neufchatel railway station was the scene of a happy meeting the other day, when a special train came across a manuscript note and said, "I see I have here a note from President Lincoln's lost speech. President Lincoln was not only American President, he was also a lawyer. He stated: 'It is, I believe, a principle of law that when one party to a contract violates it so grossly as to destroy the object for which it is made, the other party may rescind it.'"

STAR FOR PERSHING
ON CHEYENNE FLAG

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, September 1.—(Associated Press)—From in front of St. Mark's Episcopal church here floats a service flag that has more interest than any other in this section of the middle west, for it carries one bright blue star standing all alone above the rest in honor of General John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Permission to add this star to this flag was given by General Pershing.

General Pershing's connection with Cheyenne is one of sentiment, for it was here the romance began which resulted in his marriage to Miss Francis E. Warren, daughter of United States Senator Francis E. Warren. Mrs. Pershing, with her three little daughters was burned to death in a fire at Presidio, San Francisco, while the general was on the Mexican border. It was in the picturesque church over which the Pershing star floats that their funeral services were held.

AGGRIE VOLCANOS
ONLY FOREST FIRE

Eureka, California, Sends Report of Great Eruption and Then Contradicts It

SAN FRANCISCO, September 3.—(Associated Press)—Reports of Preston Peak having become an active volcano, in violent eruption came from Eureka, in this state yesterday, and caused considerable excitement. Later it developed that a forest fire was the sole basis of the rumor.

The Eureka reports said that Preston Peak, forty miles west of there, had suddenly developed into an active volcano and that from the crater which it had developed there was ascending a column of rocks, ash, lava and smoke to a height of 500 feet.

Later investigation showed that there was a forest fire of considerable size raging on the mountain.

W. S. S.

FATE OF LENINE IS
SEEMINGLY DOUBTFUL

NEW YORK, September 2.—(Associated Press)—Implied contradiction of the reports of the death of Nikolai Lenin, Bolshevik leader, are contained in the Russian telegraph dispatches which reached Amsterdam yesterday and which said that he was out of danger. Messages received in London said that the assassin of Lenin was a woman, Dora Kaplan, prominent in revolutionary affairs.

W. S. S.

GREATEST DEFEAT TO
HUNS ADMINISTERED

(Concluded from Page 1)

On the line between Bapaume and Peronne two wide sections of the front were advanced, one gain including the town of Le Transloy, on the Bethune road, three and a half miles southeast of Bapaume. On the same front, four miles nearer Peronne, the British cleared the enemy from the wood of St. Pierre Vaast, depriving the Germans of another strong point for defense, in the day, between these two places, the town of Sailly-Saillies was taken.

W. S. S.

ANCIENT WHEAT IS
HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE

SALT LAKE CITY, August 24.—(Associated Press)—Wheat seed, estimated to be 1000 years old which was planted in a community garden in this city for experimental purposes, has proved most successful, according to an announcement just made by W. J. Newman, a former city councilman here. The seed was found in ruins of the cliff dwellers in southern Utah by Prof. Hyron Cummings, formerly with the University of Utah.

The seed was presented to the Desert Museum. It was found in a tightly sealed bottle of Indian origin and Professor Cummings said was obviously of great age possibly 1000 years. Mr. Newman was given ten kernels to experiment with. These were planted on May 10 of this year and cultivated in a community garden by Mr. Newman's son.

Of the ten seeds, nine grew. The nine produced sixty-nine heads of grain averaging seventy-five kernels to the head, a total 5175 kernels. These are being preserved for further experiments to determine their productivity. The kernels are about three times the size of Turkey red wheat kernels, and already a number of inquiries for samples from scientific farmers have reached Mr. Newman.

W. S. S.

FOX IS ADOPTED

PARIS, August 20.—(Associated Press)—A transportation unit of the United States Aviation Service has adopted as a mascot a fox presented to the unit by a French pilot at Chateau Thierry. Sergeant A. W. Berger, of New York City, has taken charge of the fox.

W. S. S.

OFFICER KNOWN HERE
GETS HIGH POSITION

REAR Admiral Hugh Rodman, U. S. N., who, according to an announcement recently made by the navy department, is in command of the battleships actually operating in European waters, is of an old Kentucky family which has furnished many valuable men to both the Army and the Navy.

Admiral Rodman was graduated with the Naval Academy class of 1882 and has consequently been in active service for thirty-six years, of which upwards of twenty-nine years have been spent at sea.

At the Naval Academy, the man who is graduated at the bottom of his class is known as the "anchor" man. Rodman missed this by just one number, but even then he stood well in gunnery, seamanship and the professional studies, though he was far from being a mathematician.

He is a classmate of Vice Admiral Sims and Rear Admiral Niblack and it is noteworthy that these three members of this class are all on duty in Europe and that all three of them received their promotions through selection for merit and not in the ordinary course of seniority.

For three years Admiral Rodman was captain of the yard at the Honolulu naval station.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, August 31, 1918.

STOCK	Aug 31	Aug 30
MERCHANDISE		
Alco. & Baldwin, Ltd.	270	270
C. Brewer & Co.	400	400
SUGAR		
Ewa Plantation Co.	27	20 1/2
Haleiwa Sugar Co.	125	125
Haw. Agr. Co.	32 1/2	32 1/2
Haw. Cane & Sugar Co.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Haw. Sugar Co.	51	51
Honolulu Sugar Co.	40	40
Hutchinson Sug. Plant.	20 1/2	20 1/2
Kahuku Plantation Co.	23 1/2	23 1/2
Kohala Sugar Co.	32 1/2	32 1/2
Koloa Sug. Co.	11 1/2	11 1/2
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.	7 1/2	7 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co.	32 1/2	32 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	4 1/2	4 1/2
Onomua Sugar Co.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Panama Sug. Plant.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Pacific Sugar Mill	10 1/2	10 1/2
Palm Plantation Co.	135	140
Pendek Sugar Co.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Pioneer Mill Co.	204	204 1/2
San Carlos Milling Co.	18	18 1/2
Wailuku Agr. Co.	34	34 1/2
Wailuku Sug. Co.	22	20
MISCELLANEOUS		
Endan Dev. Co., Ltd.	10	10
Engle Copper Co.	10	10
Haleiwa P. & C. Co., Ltd.	10	10
Haleiwa P. & C. Co., Ltd.	10	10
Haw. C. Ry. Co.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Haw. C. Ry. Co. B.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Haw. C. Ry. Co. C.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Haw. C. Ry. Co. D.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Haw. C. Ry. Co. E.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Haw. C. Ry. Co. F.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Haw. C. Ry. Co. G.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Haw. C. Ry. Co. H.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Haw. C. Ry. Co. I.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Haw. C. Ry. Co. J.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Haw. C. Ry. Co. K.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Haw. C. Ry. Co. L.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Haw. C. Ry. Co. M.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Haw. C. Ry. Co. N.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Haw. C. Ry. Co. O.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Haw. C. Ry. Co. P.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Haw. C. Ry. Co. Q.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Haw. C. Ry. Co. R.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Haw. C. Ry. Co. S.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Haw. C. Ry. Co. T.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Haw. C. Ry. Co. U.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Haw. C. Ry. Co. V.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Haw. C. Ry. Co. W.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Haw. C. Ry. Co. X.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Haw. C. Ry. Co. Y.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Haw. C. Ry. Co. Z.	2 1/2	2 1/2
BONDS		
Beach Water, I. D. 5 1/2%	100	100
Honolulu Ditch Co., 6%	100	100
Haw. C. Ry. Co., 5%	100	100
Haw. C. Ry. Co., 6%	100	100
Haw. C. Ry. Co., 7%	100	100
Haw. C. Ry. Co., 8%	100	100
Haw. C. Ry. Co., 9%	100	100
Haw. C. Ry. Co., 10%	100	100
Haw. C. Ry. Co., 11%	100	100
Haw. C. Ry. Co., 12%	100	100
Haw. C. Ry. Co., 13%	100	100
Haw. C. Ry. Co., 14%	100	100
Haw. C. Ry. Co., 15%	100	100
Haw. C. Ry. Co., 16%	100	100
Haw. C. Ry. Co., 17%	100	100
Haw. C. Ry. Co., 18%	100	100
Haw. C. Ry. Co., 19%	100	100
Haw. C. Ry. Co., 20%	100	100
BETWEEN BOARDS		
Haw. C. Ry. Co., 21%	100	100
Haw. C. Ry. Co., 22%	100	100
Haw. C. Ry. Co., 23%	100	100
Haw. C. Ry. Co., 24%	100	100
Haw. C. Ry. Co., 25%	100	100
Haw. C. Ry. Co., 26%	100	100
Haw. C. Ry. Co., 27%	100	100
Haw. C. Ry. Co., 28%	100	100
Haw. C. Ry. Co., 29%	100	100
Haw. C. Ry. Co., 30%	100	